

A black and white woodcut illustration. In the foreground, a man in a top hat and coat is riding a horse, jumping over a low fence. The horse is in mid-air, with its front legs tucked. In the background, there is a large, two-story house with a chimney and a smaller building to its right. To the left of the house, there is a rocky, hilly landscape. The entire scene is rendered in a detailed, engraved style.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 21, 1837.

No. 38 Vol. 52

A D V E R T I S I N G .
1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; three months \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

Delivered to the MASONIC FRATERNITY
at Flat Rock, Ky on the ANNIVERSARY OF
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, A. D 1837: by
RICHARD APPERSON, Esq., of *Mount Sterling,*
Ky, published by special request.

St. John was the forerunner of Christ, and sent of God—"the hand of the Lord was with him"—he was called "the Prophet of the Highest." He went before the face of the Lord to prepare his way, to give knowledge of salvation unto his people, by the remission of their sins, through the tender mercy of God, whereby the day spring from on high has visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, and to guide our feet into the way of peace. He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness," make straight the way of the Lord. It was made known to him by the Great Eternal of the coming of the Savior of sinners—by the spirit of inspiration, at the approach of Jesus, he exclaimed, "behold the Lamb of God!" And again on the succeeding day, when Christ came into his presence, his soul burning with devotion, with love and pious zeal, in the assembly of the Jews, he again exclaims, "behold the Lamb of God!"

There are few inquiries more interesting in their nature than those which tend to inform us of the character and design of those institutions which have occupied much of the consideration of such men as St. John, the Baptist, and which could exert so much influence over the happiness of mankind. Nor can we, in any way, more readily effect the object of our research, than by an examination of the principles, by which their action

Ancient Palestine, the abode of our
 first parents, and Phœnicia, the former
 emporium of commerce and the great
 mart for trade,—now deserted and des-
 tute, and only existing in their former
 reputation. Egypt, the land where Jo-
 seph provided his store of corn, and from
 which the Children of Israel were led by
 Moses,—once renowned for mystic sci-
 ence and splendid literary pre-eminence,
 now groans beneath the iron rod of the
 heathen and barbarous Turk. Carthage,
 the land of Hannibal and once the rival
 of Rome, and Numidia, the kingdom of
 Massinissa now obey the arbitrary sweep
 of the Bey of Tripoli. Greece, the
 land of Epaminondas and Leonidas—of
 Homer and Demosthenes, once the land
 of liberty—the parent of heroes—the
 nurse of philosophers—the home of ora-
 tors and poets—now the slave of a barba-
 rous superstition and ignorant despotism.
 Rome, who for eight hundred years, pre-
 sented a long succession of triumphs, is
 now fallen, though the ravages of time
 and barbarism have not yet entirely ef-
 faced the marks of her former magnif-
 cence, and her ruins now proclaim the
 wealth and splendor of the once mis-
 tress of the world; her splendid palace
 and temples—her domes, arches and ob-
 elisks have mostly crumbled into dust
 and the names of their founders scarcely
 preserved from oblivion; yet Masonry,
 unlike every thing else, has continued the
 same notwithstanding the ravages of time
 and the destruction of kingdoms and em-
 pires; and were I permitted to predict,
 I should say it would continue to shed its
 beneficent influence till the pizant
 bubbles of the world are blown into dread
 annihilation and oceans, suns, and worlds
 are consumed by the blaze of the aveng-
 ing anger of Heaven.

Masonry is an evergreen, my friends, that must and will survive the clouds of adversity and the storms of oppression.— Though begotten in the clove, she sends forth her benign influence to the uttermost corners of the earth. Though cultivated within impenetrable walls, (the human heart,) she booms above the frowns of prejudice and the reproaches of ignorance; her boughs spread from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth; whilst like religion, her sweet perfume ascends to the throne of God on high. You may impede the growth of its members by pointing out and attempting maliciously to make light of those who walk not according to its sacred precepts. You may throw a shade over its humble dwelling, by falsely censuring those of those Christian Churches who may have courage to become attached to our Institution. This is the unkindest cut of all. If there be any professors of religion here who are in favor of expelling those of their church who become Masons, remember you are assailing the liberty of conscience, and subverting the principles of free agency in rational and intelligent beings; and oh! I charge you to remember, that though by your false and bigotted notions of christian purity, you may throw them out of the earthly synagogue, yet if heaven's work in life is such as will stand the test of divine inspection, the hieroglyphics in the Lamb's Book of Life, and the password of Jesus Christ, shall conduct them safely through the Gates of Heaven into the joys of their Lord forever and ever.

There is a reality in Masonry—it may be perverted, but its principles shall

Many consists in an exalted and commendable thirst after that knowledge which points us to the dark and untrodden path, which, if followed, will ultimately lead us to the enjoyments of a seat in the Grand Lodge above, where no work shall be refused, no expectation foiled and no hope disappointed. When thus considered and understood, it is alone worthy the zealous study and attention of its devoted members. Be it far from me to say, that with its boasted and acknowledged advantages it is synonymous with religion; it is certainly founded upon the broad principles of Truth, as presented and enforced in the Bible, but it only calls forth our memory—our reason, and our judgment, Religion in addition to Masonry, demands our hope—our faith, and our unlimited confidence; but it must not be imagined that Religion has superseded Masonry, for it remains for the Mason to prepare the way for that period, when all men shall be civilized by the Gospel—when the lion shall lie down with the lamb—when the morning stars will again have occasion to sing together and the sons of God to shout for joy. The Masonic Christian can bring the wild Arab—the infatuated Mahomedan, and the stubborn Jew together in peaceful conference. Is it then fair that an institution like this should be considered as demonic and dangerous to Christianity? Who would dare to counteract the commandments of Heaven and insult the dignity of human nature, by imposing restraints on the social, charitable, and benevolent feelings of his fellow man? It is unworthy of the present enlightened age, and of the country in which we live, and incompatible with Christian liberality.

We acknowledge our inability to search out the secrets of the human heart; and consequently, like other societies, we are liable to be imposed upon: besides, we deem it our duty to extend the most charitable construction to human actions, on account of human frailty.—Judas communed with Christ, and Satan was once an inhabitant of Heaven, but was the Saviour less pure or is Heaven less desirable on that account? Is man a being of celestial origin, and are the destinies of time and eternity in his own hand? Did he command creation to be framed from nothing, and did he say let there be light, which was immediately obeyed? Did he snatch that flaming sphere, the Sun, from the dark caverns of chaos and hurl it with a ponderous arm to be fixed for ages in the vast wilderness of the Universe? Did he bid order and regularity pervade the immensity of space, and did he form those immutable laws, which every where exist throughout the vast profoud of Nature's Arcana? No, he did not—so far from having the sceptre of command in his own hand, he was formed after the great fabric of the universe was framed. Man is only superior to the different orders of beings which surround him in the point of intel-

Masonry, the depository of virtue—of arts, philosophy, and freedom, enlightened one continent in the days of its barbarity, and now sheds its beaming influence around the rising glories of another. Every part of created nature is the subject of its contemplation and its influence. From the minutest ingredient of anatomy, up through all the gradations of beauty and of being to the spangled myriads of glories which surround and light us, it traces and reveals the wisdom and benevolence of the Creator.—its principles, commensurate, as we say, with the existence of man, have survived the shock of time and the decay of empires. Nations have arisen—have triumphed, and have passed away, leaving scarce a fragment on which the eye of philanthropy might repose or whence history could trace the story of their time. The land of Maro, Tacitus, and Puly, exists only in the decayless empire of the mind. Their descendants, standing amid the monuments of their country's freedom and the decaying tombs of those at whose frown the nations trembled, in unblushing corruption, hug their gilded chains and smile over their infamy.

Thus it has been not only with man, but with all those subjects which would seem from their nature, less liable to change or decay. Learning, arts and accomplishments have changed with successive generations, or perished beneath the weight of remorseless barbarism. Not so with Masonry—race has followed race as wave chases wave up in the bosom of the deep, until it dashes against the shore and is seen no more. Thus our order has withstood the concussion of a thousand generations. The billows of every sea have lashed its sides, and the storms of every age have poured their fury around its head. Perfect at its creation—sublime amidst all the changes that have convulsed the world, its adamantine column will stand unshaken throughout all the revolutions of the ages which are yet to come, or should it fall, crushed beneath the weight of its own incuben magnificence, it will carry with it in its own ruin, half the happiness, and half the wisdom of mankind. When the Eternal hell rises from existence

the Eternal assault wipe from existence the little planet which we inhabit, when he shall gather in his grasp the splendid retinue of worlds which constitute his train, and call into judgment all the souls that have peopled them, then will the principles we profess survive the general desolation and be consummated in the glories of measureless eternity. The Author of our being has given us the power to obtain whatever is for our good if we truly strive. If we are conscious of our frailties, one aid towards reformation is obtained. Few can be considered as one of the three children who could walk unscathed in the fiery furnace, or with Daniel to dwell with lions in their den and wholly escape their fury. Most of us cannot claim kindred with those, if any such there are, who have passed the ordeal of youth and passion and warm imagination unburnt, or "with the ninety and nine who need no repentance." We must therefore strive to be of those, over whom, "there is joy in Heaven." With proper exertion, the cloud which may have surrounded us will be dispersed, and the light that it has hidden, shine brighter than before. If there be any who have avoided folly because they have experienced no temptation, or whose rectitude is the consequence of apathy and stupidity, let them triumph in their meritless purity over the failings of their fellows. Let us be prepared to say, "rejoice not over me, oh! mine enemy, though I fall I shall rise again."

When the rude blasts of war assail an unhappy country with its ravages, a d embattled legions of kindred men are opposed in direful conflict; when all around perish by the victor's sword, and humanity stands appalled at the sight—the Freemason's extended arms pre-

engagements, belonging to his own sphere of action, in which she cannot, with propriety, engage, but in which she must trust his judgement, his prudence and discretion. Among these engagements, Masonry is one in which, let me persuade you, not let your opposition bear your distrust of him, which, if indulged, would greatly lessen your mutual happiness, by sinking you both in the estimation of society. For if a wife has not confidence in her husband, in the name of Heaven who would trust him? Although the most amiable and lovely part of Nature's works are excluded from our order, yet it protects them from the attacks of vicious and unprincipled men—should they be permitted to enter the Lodge, *Love* would oftentimes enter with them,—jealousy would probably rankle in the hearts of the brothers and fraternal affection be perverted into rivalry—our rugged passions and coarse natures need the discipline of art and particularly of Masonry, to develop and improve those finer sentiments and feelings that teach us to feel the wants of others and to sympathize with misfortune. These qualities you have abundantly received by nature, and need no symbols to vibrate the chords of your sensibility. The feelings of woman are more exquisitely fine and their generous sympathies more easily awakened by the misfortunes of their fellow creatures than the stronger sex. The soft tear of pity, beflows their cheeks at the tale of woe, and their gentle bosoms heave with tender emotions at the sight of human wretchedness. They require not the adventitious aid of mystic institutions to urge them to acts of charity and benevolence, nor the use of symbols, to lead them to virtue. Their own hearts are the Lodges in which virtue presides, and she dictates of her will is their only incentive to action.

Opposition and prejudices against the orders, of every kind and from every source, will ever find us ready to forgive and forget; for until the blind are led in ways that they know not, and are shown paths they have not trodden, and until darkness is made light before them, and crooked things straight, they will be liable to errors of judgment, which will justify hostile them to our charity.

With regard to the benevolent objects of our society, it does not become us particularly to speak, for the hand of charity and virtue itself grows dim, when displayed with ostentation. Let then the smile of the beggar and the grateful tear of the widow and orphan, silently proclaim that it is the godlike province of Masonry to raise the cordial cup of consolation to the lips of desponding misery. Masonry harmonizes all mankind and makes one equal with another, whether they be kings or princes or even the greatest potentates on earth, they must all come down to the level with their subjects: those living in the wilds of Siberia, and the wild Arab that roves in the scorching deserts of Africa can meet and hail one another as brothers—the sword will be sheathed—the javelin fall in the dust—

"Are such thy powers, blest Masonry divine?
 "Blest be thy altars, cherish'd be thy shrine;
 "And may his hand, who, heaven's high thunder
 "hurled,
 "The mighty MASTER MASON of the world,
 "Protect thy Temple."

Such a brief outline of our Institution, which, from its remote antiquity—its not certainly known origin—its mysterious preservation and its vast extent, forms the most remarkable phenomenon in the history of mankind—As far back as the human vision can penetrate, we behold her moving in in quiet majesty along the stream of time, apparently unconcerned in the events which are transpiring, but really exerting an influence over the concerns of men, mute indeed, but as extensive as the countries over which her votaries were dispersed.

The sketch which I have given is but a distant external view of the temple of our order. Every attitude in which it can be viewed, is striking and magnificent; but

In the earliest ages of man, when the human mind, untainted by the vices and prejudices of later time,—unshackled by the terrors and anathemas of contending sectaries, and the machinations of bigoted priests, the God of Nature received the homage of the world and the worship of his adorable name, constituted the principal employment of him, to whom the mysteries of Nature were first revealed. After the deluge the worship of the Most High was obscured by clouds of imagery and defiled by idolatry. Mankind were conscious of some great and incomprehensible cause of the uniformity and wonderful progression of the works of Nature; and bewildered in conjecture, they represented the great unknown cause, by such objects as appeared to produce the most wonderful effects upon the face of the world; from whence the Sun and Moon became the symbols of Deity. As the manners of the people became more depraved and their knowledge of truth lost in their apostacy, and their ignorance and superstition increasing by their debasement, they at length forgot the emblematical allusion and adored the symbols instead of the Divinity. I am afraid that the same charge may be made against some of the Freemasons of the present day; and that many are satisfied with the outward trappings of the order and neglect to study those grand principles, of which the decorations are but emblematical significations. The splendid parade on a Masonic festival—the gorgeous apparel to attract attention and make the vulgar stare, are, I am afraid, objects of more real concern to many, than the exercise of those acts of benevolence which are so strongly inculcated by the principles of our order.

To cultivate peace and good will towards men, to improve the general condition of mankind, and to worship the only true and living God in fervency and truth, are among the indispensable obligations of Freemasons. A firm belief and acknowledgement of the Supreme Being, the Great Architect and Ruler of Nature, forms the first essential of a Freemason, who ought cheerfully to submit to his divine commands and to rely on his almighty protection, whose wisdom cannot mistake man's happiness, whose goodness cannot contradict it.

Let me persuade you, my Brothers, to treat no person with contempt; it is repugnant to good manners and militates against the principles of our Institution. Pity the weakness of human nature, and cover the failings of a Brother with the mantle of fraternal love. Turn no one into ridicule under the specious pretext of innocent amusement, though our language should be decorated with the flashes of mistaken wit. The subject of your railings will feel the keen wound; you will embitter those hours with pain which he had dedicated to festive gaily and social recreation, and you will make an enemy where you before had a friend. —To conceal from the world the failings of our friend, is charitable; to speak of his virtues, noble; but, to flatter him to his face and to revile him behind his back and point him out as an object of ridicule, fits only the character of an assassin.

The sweetest consolation and pleasure that we receive from society, is, in the enjoyment of friendship.—It smooths the rugged path of life, and dissipates corroding care from our brow. When our bodies are writhing with pain and our minds tortured with anguish, friendship, sacred friendship, pours into the wounds, the sweet balm of sympathy, alleviates pain and makes sorrow smile.—Its influence is as unbounded as the horizon.

When the deep sighs of poverty assail our ear, stretch forth the hand of relief and chase necessity and want from a brother's door. If afflicted by misfortune, comfort their souls and soothe them to tranquility. If they are exposed to danger, give them your assistance. Charity is the Key. Some of our mystic alchemists have said, "The Key of the Kingdom of Heaven is Charity." This amiable virtue, glorious as the beams of the morning, in whose beauty, thousands rejoice, is the vital principle of our Society.—The wants of a brother, particularly interest us, but merit and virtue in distress wherever they meet us, will ever claim our pointed attention. Honest, industrious men borne down in the world by the pressure of misfortune, not attributable to any misconduct on their part, but by the acts of an overruling Providence, engulfed in ruin;—the lovely and disconsolate widow, (the sad relief of a faithful friend, an affectionate husband, whose cheerful labours had yielded her the comforts of life), now thrown for protection and support on the bosom of benevolence; the orphan in tender years, cast naked and helpless on the world;—and the aged, whose spirits were exhausted in the toils of youth, whose shrivelled sinews now embraced by time and unable to procure scanty pittance for his subsistence; these my brothers, are the true objects of charity;—to relieve such will be showing your gratitude to that Benificent

Being who is "the Husband of the widow and the Father of the orphan."

In the language of another, "what kind of man is he, who full of opulence and in whose hands abundance overflows, can look on virtue as distress and merit in misery, without pity? Who can behold without tears, the desolate and forlorn estate of the widow, whose early life was brought up in the bosom of a tender mother, without knowing care, and without tasting of necessity, and not befitting for adversity;—whose soul is pure as innocence and full of honor; whose mind had been brightened by erudition under an indulgent father; whose youth, untutored in the school of sorrows, had been flattered with the prospect of days of prosperity and plenty;—one, who at length, by the cruel adversity of winds and seas, with her dying husband, is wrecked in total destruction and beggary; driven by ill-fortune from peace and plenty; and from the bed of ease, changes her lot to the dark dunghill for relief of her weariness and pains;—grown meagre with necessity and sick with woe; at her bosom hanging her famished infant, draining off the dregs of parental love, yielding existence to support the babe? Hard-hearted covetousness and proud titles!—can you behold such an object eyed? can avarice grasp the mite which should sustain such suffering virtue? can high life lift its supercilious brow above such scenes in human life,—above miseries sustained by a fellow creature? Perhaps the fatal hour is at hand, when consolation is required to close the last moments of this unfortunate one's life.—Can the man absorbed in pleasure, roll his chariot wheels past this scene of sorrow without compassion, and without pity, see the last convulsion of the deadly gaze, which paint misery upon the features of an expiring saint? If angels weep in Heaven, they weep for such; if they can know contempt, they feel it for the wealthy, who bestow not of their superfluities, what would gladden souls sunk in the woes of worldly adversity. The eyes of cherubim view with delight the exercise of such benevolence as forms the character of the good Samaritan; and Saints touch this gold enlyres, to hymn humanity's fair history in the realms of bliss.

Brothers—Remember that we stand upon ground and amid the labours of the best and wisest of mankind. The gathered trophies of numberless generations are open before you. All that is lovely in nature,—all that is beautiful in art, solicits our admiration and urge us to advance. Let us not pause with heathen indifference at the vestibule, but prosecute our search through the glittering apartments, until we shall arrive at the Sanctum Sanctorum or Holy of Holies, and gaze undazzled upon its flood of glory. "May our lives become beautiful as the temple, peaceful as the ark and sacred as its most holy place, may our oblation of piety and praise, be grateful as the incense, our love, warm as its flame and our charity, diffusive as its fragrance. May our exercises of charity be as constant as the returning wants of the distressed widow and helpless orphan. May the approbation of Heaven be our encouragement and the testimony of a good conscience our support." May we in fine, conduct ourselves not only as Masons in name but as Masons in every deed,—aid and assist each other in passing through the rugged path of mortality, not forgetting in all cases to endeavour to do as we would be done by, so that when we shall have finished the several parts assigned us in this world, and when we shall leave this transitory life, we may meet on the bright regions of eternal bliss and there sit down in brotherly love, singing praises to God and to the Lamb and to him that sitteth on the Throne forever and forever.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
September 4, 1837.

Sir:—Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters who had been instructed to deposit the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the moneys to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash on hand are heretofore to be made to the department, and forbidding the loaning or use of the moneys belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed, marked A, B, and C.

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about 1100 postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly or quarterly, according to the amounts, now retain the money in their own hands till drawn for by the department. To about nine tenths of these, the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposit; it is equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited; and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposit will not venture to dishonor a draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred, and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under a proper administration of the department, to exceed, in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will always have the means of meeting its engagements; and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, similar to a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late deposit banks, is ever to be apprehended.

It will ever be the true policy of the department not to have a large surplus, and consequently there will be little to entrust to the custody of postmasters or others. Moreover, the number of post offices now instructed to retain

their funds, will be largely reduced upon an adjustment of the collection system to the mail service, as arranged within the last twelve months.

Though in some places convenient, banks are not necessary to the collection and disbursement of the funds of this department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more conveniently without the interposition of banks, than they could be with it. The contractors who are creditors of the department, are its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in a few days after the close of each quarter. The operation is the same where postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the department, though it is more tardy. The few offices, in reference to which banks are a convenience, are those whose receipts are large, and are not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the department. They have generally iron chests or safes where the specie is kept; and, with a strict supervision and careful attention to their bonds, they will seldom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the department without inconvenience or loss. On the interior mail route, the expenditure is generally greater than the income; so that, after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the offices supplied by them, balances are still due. These balances are as readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises, as they could be by checks on banks in the same places. The process is rendered the more easy from the fact, that the heaviest surpluses accrue at those points where funds are the most available, particularly at New York, so that the drafts of the department to pay balances in the most distant parts of the Union are generally better than cash, being available for mercantile remittances. Thus, the necessary transfers of the Department are readily effected; and as this state of things is not likely to change, it would seldom, if ever, become necessary for the department to transport specie from one point to another, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks, efforts were made in some quarters to compel the department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postage. Law, justice, and public policy, require an indelible resistance to such efforts. Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the U. States, and nothing but that currency, or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and postages are imposed in this currency, and all contracts are made upon its basis. The public faith could be kept, and the public business successfully carried on, only by a strict adherence to the plain letter, as well as obvious spirit, of the law.

The undersigned is happy to state, that all attempts to force the department to receive depreciated paper were soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and none where the circulation of change tickets has been successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty apprehended, so long as postages are collected in the constitutional currency of the United States. But should the department be compelled to receive, and offer to its creditors, the depreciated notes issued by hundreds of embarrassed, faithless or bankrupt corporations or individuals, no sure calculation can be made as to the future, and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and a deplorable disorganization throughout the mail service. With what face could the department insist on, and compel a strict performance of contract obligations by contractors, when stripped of the power to perform the most vital part of the contracts (so far as the interest of the contractor is concerned) on its own part. Justice and sound policy alike demand an adherence, in the mail service, to the standard of value, and the basis of contracts prescribed by the constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period, amidst the calamities of war.)

On the whole, no legislation is necessary to maintain the credit of this department; or enable it to manage its fiscal concerns; the existing laws being deemed ample for those purposes.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1837.

Sir: You will until further orders, retain the proceeds of your office in your hands, in specie, to meet the drafts of this Department.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Postmaster at

B
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment Office, Washington, May 16, 1837.

Sir: I am instructed by the Postmaster General to call your particular attention to the fact, that the rates of postage, as established by law, are based upon the legal currency of the United States. The following extracts from the printed regulations and the law, will clearly show what are your duties and responsibilities in relation to the kind of currency to be received for postage, viz:

"You will receive nothing but specie, or its equivalent for postage."—Instructions to Postmasters, Chapter 5, Section 2.

"All payments to the department, whether upon its drafts, or by deposit in Bank, must be in specie, or its equivalent. No allowance can be made to postmasters for the depreciation of money received for postage, nor for losses by fire, robbery, or theft."—Chapter 28, Sec. 246.

Extract from an act of Congress, approved on the 14th of April, 1836.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That, hereafter, no bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, that from and after the 3d day of March, anno Domini 1837, no bank notes of less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment, in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States, or by the Post Office Department; nor shall any bank note, of any denomination, be so offered, unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold and silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay and loss to him: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States.

Hence, you will perceive that, whatever you may receive for postage, you are responsible for gold or silver; and that it is unlawful for you to offer in payment to contractors, or others, any note of any bank which does not pay its notes in specie. As the Postmaster General has no power to release you from your responsibilities under the laws, and as, on the contrary, it is his duty to see them faithfully executed, he has deemed it expedient to give you this notice, that you may guard yourself against loss in the collection of your postages.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

HOBERT JOHNSON,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

C
Postmasters who may be under instructions to retain the proceeds of their offices until

drawn for by the department, will observe the following regulations, viz:

Those whose notes, proceeds are five hundred dollars or more per week, will report the amount weekly to the Department. Fractions of weeks at the beginning and end of quarters need not be reported separately.

Those whose net proceeds are not five hundred dollars per week, but amount to that sum or more, per month, will report them monthly. The last month of each quarter need not be reported separately.

At the end of each quarter, all postmasters at draft offices will immediately ascertain the amount of net revenue accruing at their respective offices during the quarter and report it forthwith to the department, setting down the sums, if any, which may have been reported weekly or monthly, and deducting them, thus exhibiting the balance not reported.

All these reports must be by letter, addressed to the Postmaster General, which must be sent separately and not enclosed with the quarterly accounts, or tied to them, or to any other letter or packet on other business. Nor must it be delayed until the accounts are forwarded, if it can be sent sooner.

Postmasters will not be permitted to use or loan out any of the moneys belonging to the department, but will keep them always on hand to meet its drafts. A violation of this regulation will be considered good cause for instant removal and prosecution. Every draft must be paid on presentation.

The travelling agents of the department will be instructed to call occasionally on the draft offices, without notice, for the purpose of counting and reporting the cash on hand, and reporting also the manner in which it is kept.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

NORTHERN BANK KY.
Lexington, Aug. 21, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement of the situation of this Bank and its Branches as they existed on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, yours,
JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, July 31, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted, 2,475,446 57

Bills of exchange, 393,533 81

2,869,979 38

Suspended debt, viz:

Notes discounted, 13,225 00

Bills of exchange, 5,200 00

18,425 00

Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

per annum, 1,005 000 00

Due from other Banks, 859,674 84

Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington, 76,005 55

Contingent expenses, 2,639 05

Cash on hand, viz:

In gold and silver, 910,361 08

*Notes of other Banks, 201,394 00

1,111,656 08

\$5,944,499 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—

Paid in by the State 1,000,000 00

" " Individuals, 1,565,405 00

2,565,405 00

Notes in circulation, 1,267,115 00

884,145 71

Due to General Government officers, including Pension Fund, 196,770 11

Due to James Davidson, Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, 40,519 62

Due to individual depositors, 334,078 82

Due to Bank United States, 1, 2 & 3 years from 6th Dec. 1836, 553,142 68

Contingent Fund, 51,000 00

Unclaimed Dividend, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, 6,752 62

Discounts, Exchange and Interest, 14,908 90

\$5,944,499 90

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

Northern Bank of Ky., July 31, 1837.

NORTHERN BANK KY.

Lexington, Sept. 1, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a statement exhibiting the situation of this Bank and its Branches on the 31st ult.

I am sir, with great regard, your obt. serv't.
JOHN TILFORD, Pres't.
His Excellency JAMES CLARK.

State of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, August 28, 1837.

MEANS.

Bills discounted, 2,501,636 02

Bills of Exchange, 254,525 17

2,756,161 19

Suspended debt—

Notes discounted, 13,225 00

Bills of Exchange, 5,200 00

18,425 00

Bonds of the State of Kentucky, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, 756,000 00

Due from other Banks, 715,171 87

Notes of other Banks, 161,120 00

Gold and silver, 759,611 34

Real estate—Banking houses in Lexington, Louisville, Paris and Covington, 77,332 89

Contingent expenses, 4,578 35

\$5,248,390 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—

Paid in by State of Ky. 1,000,000 00

" " Individuals, 1,571,950 00

2,571,950 00

Notes in circulation, 1,045,765 00

Due to other Banks, 459,215 73

Due to Gen'l Gov't. Officers—

Treasurer U. States, 156,671 57

Post office Dep't, 4,416 58

John Tilford, Pension Ag't, \$34,891 00

195,078 85

Due to James Davidson, Treasurer of Kentucky, 11,019 62

Due to Bank U. S. in 1, 2 & 3 years from 6th Dec. 1836, with interest at 5 per cent, 553,142 68

Due to individual depositors, 297,906 70

Discounts, Exchange and Interest, 26,176 93

Contingent Fund, 51,000 00

Profit and Loss, balance on 5th July, 30,721 43

Unclaimed dividend, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, in Lexington, 5,443 30

" " " " Louisville, 71 30

\$5,342,390 64

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

Northern Bank Ky., Aug. 31, 1837.

friends. Though all my military measures had been successful, I had failed to accomplish the emigration of the Indians—a measure deeply interesting to the suffering frontier inhabitants of Florida, and one to which public attention had been directed by the repeated failures which had preceded mine. Believing that public opinion, particularly in Florida, would demand my recall, and wishing to disembarass the Government, and leave it free to act, without any consideration personal to myself, I asked to be relieved. The Secretary of War left it at my option to relinquish or retain the command; and finding, as I believed, that public opinion was different from what I had supposed it would be, I informed the General-in-Chief on the 8th of July, that I would retain the command unless the Government should otherwise determine. That is my purpose now; but I am entirely indifferent whether ordered to retain or surrender the command."

General Jesup further adds—"General Gaines is a pure patriot—he sent me the 6th Regiment of Infantry at a time when we had not spoken for more than ten years, by which I was enabled to assume the offensive—without that timely aid, I should have been compelled to remain on the defensive. Few men would have acted with the magnanimity which distinguished his conduct on that occasion. I shall never forget the act, nor cease to feel grateful for it.—Mobile Register.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship United States, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 8th ult. and London of the 7th. The following summary notice of their contents is taken by the Courier:

The last election returns published, show the state of parties in the House of Commons at that time to be Ministerialists 238, Conservative 228. The Conservative party are in high spirits, and their papers confidently predict that the Melbourne administration will be unable to retain their seats. Mr. O'Connell has been returned for the city of Dublin. Mr. Hume has lost his election in Middlesex.

There is nothing important from France. In Spain Don Carlos has again escaped from his pursuers, and is again as strong as ever. He is in the neighborhood of Saragossa. Upper Catalonia is almost wholly in the power of his partisans, and the division under Zaratequi which crossed the Ebro, continues to advance.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Charlemagne, from Havre, sailed on the 4th August. The wheat crops had a fine appearance throughout France, and an abundant harvest was expected.

An advance of 3 a 5 centimes per kilo had been realised on ordinary to midling American Cottons, and commercial affairs generally were looking healthy. Advice from this country had been received to the 16th July by the arrival of the packet ship Erie, from New York.

The Diario di Roma of the 18th July says: "From the reappearance of the cholera at Naples, on the 13th April, there have been accounts of 18,220 cases—11,238 deaths,—which gives an average proportion of about 300 victims per day, and 16 per hour, from whence it follows that during one third of the year, this pestilence has carried off a victim every four minutes in that city."

London, Aug. 4.—The foreign papers brought by this morning's mails furnish some details of serious interest with reference to the progress and decrease of the cholera in the respective localities. Letters from Rome to the 20th ultimo represent the inhabitants as in the greatest terror, in consequence of a report that the cholera had manifested itself within eight leagues of that city. The Pontifical Government had been officially informed that the disease had broken out at Garigliano or Liri, and Benevento, and it had consequently established a great sanitary cordon at Valinotova.

A letter of the 18th ult. from Naples, published in the Augsburg Gazette, gives intelligence of the 16th from Palermo, to the effect that the cholera was on the decline in that city, where the number of deaths amounted to not more than 500 per day. The number of fatal cases had previously been 1500 to 1800 daily, and from the middle of June to the middle of July, 19,000 individuals altogether had died of the disease. Among the last victims to the cholera at Naples was M. De Vignot, the Sardinian Ambassador to the Neapolitan Court.

The advices from Naples of the 18th ult. as mentioned above, state that the commander of the troops embarked for Sicily on the preceding night had been instructed to land at the distance of ten miles from Palermo. He was invested with full powers to act according to circumstances, and ordered to storm the city in case any resistance was offered. A revolutionary movement had taken place at Messina.

A steamer coming from Palermo having been allowed to communicate freely with the land, the people rose against the authorities, attacked the sanitary establishment, and would have murdered its members if they had not sought safety in flight. All the books and documents of the administration were torn, burnt, or thrown into the sea. On receipt of this intelligence the King immediately ordered the 1st Swiss Regiment to embark for Sicily.

With reference to the war in Spain a letter from Pampeluna of the 27th states that the expedition of Zariategui, consisting of seven battalions and two squadrons, had finally passed the Ebro, on the 22d, at Piedralata, directing their course towards Santa Casida. Generals Alcala

and Escalera had marched in pursuit of this expedition, the object of which probably was to distract a portion of the troops that are in pursuit of Don Carlos.

The Saragossa Courier not having arrived, nothing more was known there of the March of Don Carlos.—On the frontier it was rumored that he was ill at Cantavieja, where he seemed to have concentrated all his forces. From Saragossa, however, we learn, under date of the 23d, that he with all his forces, had made a movement on the side of Cenai in the direction of the Ebro, and that Oran was in pursuit with his troops.

The account from Sicily and Naples of the 12th and 15th ult. are of a less melancholy nature than those which we recently received; the cholera was subsiding at Palermo, and tranquility was partly restored.

The export of specie from New York for Europe continues. The packets of the 1st carried out about \$380,000, of which \$200,000 were for London, \$150,000 for Liverpool, and \$30,000 for Havre.

From the Aurora and Standard.

HORRID TRAGEDY.

Confession of a Murderer.—On the 4th inst. in the town Hamburg, Erie county, a murder was committed which exhibits a degree of depravity that could be scarcely looked for in beings who wear the form of humanity and live under the influence of civilization. The deed was perpetrated upon a man named Rapp, a native of Switzerland, by his own wife, and her paramour, a young Swiss, name not known. The particulars of this tragical affair are of the most revolting and barbarous character, as taken from the confession of the young man, by which it appeared that it was a matter of cool deliberation for nearly a year previous to its final consummation. The young man was paying his addresses to Rapp's daughter, with the intention of marrying her, when her mother informed him that she liked him more than her daughter did, and if he would assist her in disposing of her husband she would marry him, and he could share in the property. To this he assented, and thereupon they conjointly proceeded to the execution of their diabolical purpose.

Their first plan was to take his life through the agency of poison. Some months since they procured a quantity of *Nux Vomica*, which they administered to him, but from some cause without success.—Still they were not to be diverted from their demonic design, and they immediately concluded to accomplish the work by violence. This they deferred until a convenient opportunity should offer itself, which was not long wanting. A day or two previous to the 7th inst. Rapp's wife informed her accomplice, that on the morning of the 7th Rapp would leave home for Buffalo very early, and would be the stable to feed his horse about 2 o'clock, and as it would be a plausible report to send abroad that he had been killed by the horses, the fatal blow must be struck at that time.

At the appointed hour the murderer was at his post, and as his victim entered the stable he gave him a blow upon the head with a club which knocked him down, when the blow was repeated several times, until the work of death was complete.—He immediately left the stable; in doing which he met his accomplice at the door, her fears that the deed might not be fully accomplished, having induced her to witness the bloody scene. She drew the mangled body of her husband to the house where he began to exhibit signs of returning life. Either from relenting feelings, or a desire to protract his sufferings in hope that he would ultimately die of his wounds, and thereby cover her crime, she administered restoratives, which brought him to.

Having ascertained that Rapp was still alive, the murderer returned and endeavored to disengage the woman from any further attempts to take his life, as he might perhaps die of the wounds he had already received, and if not, he had better let him live—but she was still inflexible. It was her purpose that he should die, and die he must. They however concluded to wait a few days, and see if he would die of his wounds. In this they were disappointed, and on the morning of the 14th inst. he had so far recovered as to be able to dress himself, and was about to leave the house, when his wife returned with him for being so imprudent, and urged him back to his bed. She then informed her accomplice that the work of death must be speedily accomplished, but he recoiled from the act of again committing violence upon him. Although foiled in her persuasions, she resorted to the means of a quarrel with Rapp, and her necessary, to inspire him to perpetrate the murder. In this she was successful—warm words ensued, and to expedite the matter she pushed him upon her husband, who was lying prostrate upon the bed. The murderers then both set upon him with the ferocity of famished tigers—the one grasping his throat and assisting the work of death—while the demon of a wife put her knees upon his breast, and with the weight of her whole body jumped upon him until life had become extinct.

The neighbors having suspicions that all was not right, called the coroner, and an inquest was held upon the body, which returned a verdict of "death by personal violence." Suspicion rested upon the young man and the wife of the deceased and they were immediately arrested.—They have been committed to jail to await a further trial.

This murder, taken in connection with the attendant circumstances, is one of the most inhuman and barbarous deeds ever perpetrated in a civilized land. The deceased is reputed to have been an industrious and quiet citizen, and so far as is known has always lived in the utmost harmony with his family. His wife had previously borne a good reputation.

The New York papers do not seem to agree as to the name of the culprit, one of the would be assassins of the King of France, who arrived in that harbor in the French brig of war, a few days ago. It does not make much difference that we can see, who the worthy is—the more important question being, what is he? If the party be one of those who could in cold blood organise a plan to take away life by the assassination of a fellow creature, there is but little chance of his presence being a benefit to our country, and we can scarcely find words to express our detestation of the policy in a foreign government that would make our peaceful shores the recipient of its assassins and cut throats. Not having committed any offence against our laws, there is no strictly legal ground for preventing the person referred to from landing, but we should feel disposed to watch closely an individual who could hold the life of his fellow man at so small a value; and we think not only that the civil authorities of New York acted wisely in withholding the complimentary salute, as stated by the New York American, but that they should have gone further, and expressed in the strongest terms their disapprobation

of the gross and offensive liberty thus taken by a nation professing for us respectful and friendly consideration.—Bal. Amr.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.—Dr. Harris in his Life of Commodore Bainbridge, speaking of his last illness, says, "His intellect continued perfectly sound and collected, till about two hours before his death, when occasionally it wandered. At this time he called for his sword and pistols, which not being attended to, he raised himself partially out of bed, and demanded those instruments with great vehemence—and ordered that all hands should be called to board the enemy!"

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class E.
To be drawn Sept 23d, 1837.—15 drawn numbers.

For Mail Contracts—see Extra accompanying to-day's Gazette.

MASONRY. The ancient and honorable Society of Freemasons has been for some years declining in Kentucky, and indeed in most of the United States. Twenty or thirty years ago, Orations and Addresses were delivered semi-annually, in most of the respectable towns, explanatory of the principles of the Order. But ambitious men endeavored to unite Masonry and Politics, in order to subvert their nefarious designs; the consequence of which was, as it should have been, for a time to obscure and degrade the institution. We trust a correct estimation of the Order, is again beginning to be entertained, and the reader will find in this paper, a very eloquent Oration, delivered by Brother APPERSON, of Mount Sterling, on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, which may be read with pleasure by the general reader, and with profit by the fraternity. Want of room must be our apology for not giving it an earlier insertion.

It would seem from the Eastern papers, and from letters, that Mr. Calhoun now coincides with the President, in his recommendation, that the moneys of the United States should be kept in the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, seems to have entertained the same opinion in 1834.—What may be the opinion of him and his friend now, seems to be a matter of uncertainty.—Yet to take the statements of certain Whig papers, we should presume, that the whigs are determined to let the government and the currency, of which they have prated so much, go to the dogs, or any where else, ere they will propose any thing for the relief of either.

The three Bills introduced by Mr. Wright of New York, in the U. S. Senate, appear to be the only important matters before Congress; and it is generally thought the session will be a short one.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee of Finance, reported the three following bills, which were read, and severally ordered to a 2nd reading, viz:

1. A bill to authorize the issues of Treasury notes. [This bill authorizes the issue of treasury notes to the amount of—millions, in notes of not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. These notes to be signed by the Treasurer, and issued in such sums as the President may direct, and to be received in payment of debts and taxes to the U. States, and may be tendered in payment to the public creditor at par.]
2. A bill authorizing the further extension of the time for the payment of duty bonds. [This bill extends the time for six months from the first of Oct. next.]
3. A bill to adjust the remaining claims in the D-deposit Banks. [This bill authorizes the President to continue the process of withdrawing the deposits under certain circumstances, which he has commenced, the money due to the United States to be repaid in three instalments, bearing an interest of six per centum. The bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue was then called up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, was postponed.

Mr. Clay had gone to Philadelphia to attend a sale of English Cattle.

In looking over the remarks of the Democratic papers, relative to the President's Message, we have noticed but one (the Richmond Enquirer,) that has not approved the document in all its parts. The veteran of the Enquirer, sees much to apprehend if the treasure of the United States should be taken from the deposit Banks, and placed in the possession of the United States Treasurer. The course of all other governments has been to hold their own money, and not give it to corporations to loan out for their aggrandizement.

Because the general government indulged for several months, the banks which had been compelled to suspend specie payments from the pressure of the late war, it would seem to us to afford no apology for a similar indulgence to the present batch, who, "if their own convenience only had been consulted, never would have suspended."

The talk of "special deposits," we deem unworthy the head that conducts the Enquirer. No bank would receive specie, for the pleasure of paying it out again, without the prospect of gain. Specious as may be the article of the Enquirer, it has not carried conviction to us; and the Editor having hitherto proved so true, we have he will give the subject a further consideration.

In the United States Senate on the 15th, the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the public revenue to the several states, passed, after some opposition by Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and Crittenden, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 17.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes. [This is the Sub Treasury bill. The Mint and its branches, and the Post Offices and Land Offices are made the places of deposit, and their officers are authorized to prepare fire-proofs, &c. for the purpose. Most of its provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng also reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late D-deposit Banks—read twice and committed.

Mr. C. stated that he had but two more bills, to report, and they would be reported on Monday, when he would call the attention of the House to these subjects.

Whether the Mountain should go to Mahomet, or Mahomet to the Mountain, seems not to have been of material consequence to the great prophet. We copy the following from a slip of the Baltimore American of the 16th:

Mr. CALHOUN.—The various letters and publications which have lately appeared in the public journals, have doubtless produced the following letter, which we find in the Alexandria Gazette of Thursday: Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

"On the highly important subjects on which Congress has been called to deliberate, I shall express my views and opinions in my place in the Senate.

"As to the calumnies which may be circulated to my prejudice, they are not unexpected. It is my rule to pass them unnoticed, leaving it to my conduct to put them down.

"How strange, that any man who knows me, should imagine it possible for me to be driven or seduced from my position! I live but to carry out the great principles for which I have maintained under every danger and difficulty. In their defence I have acted with and against every party, without blending with any. Mr. Van Buren has been driven into a position favorable to their advancement; and shall I not avail myself of the opportunity which it affords me to accomplish my object? Shall I permit him to drive me from my position because he has been driven on it? All I ask is to be heard. My confidence, in every respect, is in the force of truth and integrity."

Correspondence of the Kentucky Gazette. WASHINGTON CITY, 13th Sept. 1837.

"Mr. Cambreleng has this morning reported a bill, authorizing the issue of 12 millions of Treasury notes, in amounts not exceeding \$100 each, payable in one year without interest, and from the maturity, and demand made, and payment refused, to bear 5 per cent. interest. It is proposed that those notes shall be thrown into circulation, by the payment of such public creditors as will receive them, and to be receivable for any public dues. * * *

"The house, by a large majority, has this morning refused to lay the Texas resolution on the table; but both sides declare their unwillingness to have the subject discussed until the regular session."

[Our letter contains some speculations, which may or may not be correct—and as we have no room for their insertion or comments, we will await their development. The note will be kept in remembrance.] Editor.

The Bully again out. In the House of Representatives, on the subject of the election of public printer, Mr. Gholson of Mississippi, is reported to have said, "He referred to the influence of bank rags in the house and attributed the corruption of the press to great moneyed corporations. 'One press had been bought up at the cost of \$52,000.'"

This expression excited the ire of Col. Jas. Watson Webb, who attributed the observations as being personal to him, and wrote a most insulting letter to Mr. G. and one would suppose he was as anxious for a fight, as just before he saw Duff Green's mahogany pistol.

Had the course of Webb been taken by any democrat, how the Whig papers would have been "breach of privilege." One would be led to suppose the Col. possessed great accommodation to have fitted Mr. Gholson's cap so promptly on his own head.

The Mayor of New York refused to return the salute of the French ship of war which brought to this country Boreau, one of the individuals who attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe. We have no very high respect for kings; but we have an utter detestation for assassins—and although the French Captain may have been a real gentleman, and entitled to the civility of such return, we can but approve the conduct of the New York Mayor, by thus showing his disapprobation of the course taken by the French Government. No packet or merchant vessel would consent to take the assassin on board.

There has been a severe and distressing gale in the Chesapeake bay, although we have heard of no lives being lost.

The affairs of Don Carlos seem not to be in as prosperous a condition as might have been anticipated by the previous accounts.

Mr. CRARY, (Van Burn) has been elected to Congress from Michigan, by a majority of 390 votes.

In our last, through misconception, we did injustice to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, by stating that it had purchased \$300,000 of the State Bonds. We derived our information from the President of the Bank who stated that "we have taken \$300,000 of the state bonds;" and the impression made was, that the bonds had been taken by the Bank; but we have since been undeceived—Maj. Tilford being a member of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, intended to convey the fact that the Commissioners had taken the state bonds.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. On Saturday last, the Lexington Light Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. RICHARD B. PARKER, marched out of the city for the purpose of Target-shooting. After twelve guns had been charged with ounce balls, and stacked against a tree, the proprietor of the land objected to the shooting on his premises; and when the men attempted to take their arms, two of them claimed the same gun, and in a little friendly scuffle for it, the gun was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the thigh of Capt. Parker just below the hip, shattering the bone. Although the wound is a most painful one, and was considered very dangerous, yet we are happy to learn, that all the symptoms are favorable, and that his sufferings are not so severe as could have been expected.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MORRISON HALL, Sept. 14th, 1837.

At a meeting of the Students of Morrison College, held on Thursday, Sept. 14th, R. P. Hunt was called to the chair,

and T. H. Skillman appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to address the President, reported that they had done so, and received the following answer:

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13th, 1837.

To Messrs. Hull, Skillman, John Allen, Waller, & Wallace, a committee of the Students of Morrison College: GENTLEMEN,

I received this morning your communication in behalf the Students of Morrison College, and beg you to accept my cordial acknowledgements, for its kind and flattering expressions. I came into Kentucky with a high opinion of the generosity and manliness of her sons, and am happy to say, that that opinion has been strengthened with every year of my residence here. It would gratify me, did circumstances permit, to spend my days among a people who have furnished me much to admire and many warm friends; but the resources of Transylvania are inadequate to its wants, and I have accordingly tendered my resignation to the Trustees, that they may act in the freest possible manner for the welfare of the institution. If I return to the soil of my fathers, it will be a cherished gratification to carry with me, the reflection, that I do not owe a wholly unprovoked attack, and the first public me, of any kind, ever aimed at my character—to a Kentuckian.

With these sentiments, will you allow me to say, that I could wish a resolution passed by you, and published in the papers, had been couched in milder and more defensive language. As a minister of the Prince of Peace, it is my wish to assail no one, and if any one can be so unlike this chivalrous people as to assail me, (when rendered defenceless as a woman by my profession,) my most earnest wish is, to think upon the unspeakable greater wrongs of my Leader till I forget my own.

With unfeigned regard, and the warmest desires for your prosperity and happiness, I remain

Your friend and servant,

T. W. COIT.

On motion it was resolved unanimously, that the Editors of the Observer and Reporter and Gazette be requested to give these proceedings a place in their respective papers. House then adjourned.

R. P. HUNT, Chairman.

T. H. SKILLMAN, Secretary.

25TH CONGRESS.—EXTRA SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective standing committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz:

Of Ways and Means. Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher of Massachusetts, Atherton and Rhett.

Of Claims. Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Nrennell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell of Tennessee, Clark and Carter of Maine.

On Commerce. Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Cushman, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis and Mason of Virginia.

On the Public Lands. Messrs. Boone, Williams of N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan and Turney.

On the Post Office. Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun of Kentucky, Palmer and Worthington.

Of Elections. Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Marry, Towns, Bronson, Panneybacker and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia. Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Cilley, Prentiss, Bierne, C. H. Williams of Tennessee, and Hunter of Ohio.

On the Judiciary. Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucey, Martin, Corwin, Byrum, Garland, of Va., Hoffman and Potter.

On Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliferro, Elmore, Foster, Parmenter, Harperr of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On Public Expenditures. Messrs. Haley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stranton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett and Patterson.

On Private Land Claims. Messrs. May, Garland of La., Calhoun of Mass. Harlan, Bruyn, Mallory, Beatty, Rariden, and Leadbetter.

On Manufactures. Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey of Conn., Holsey, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghass, Vail and Naylor.

On Agriculture. Messrs. Deberry, Lgan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph and Mitchell.

On Indian Affairs. Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. C., Murry, of Ky., and S. W. Morris, of Pa.

On Military Affairs. Messrs. McKay, Coles, Glascock, Thompson, Gholson, Miller, Rives, Kemble and McClelland of Tenn.

On the Militia. Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tenn., Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs. Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter and Williams of N. Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs. Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dringgoole, Rencher, Pope, Glasborne, and Fairfield.

On the Territories. Messrs. Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones of N. Y. and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions. Messrs.

Morgan, Klingsmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Va., Sibley, Ewing, Grey and Loomis of Ohio.

On Invalid Pensions. Messrs. Taylor, Williams of Ky., Allen of Vt., McClelland of N. Y., Petriken, Stewart, Herod, Riley, and Stanley.

On Roads and Canals. Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKendall, Snyder, White of Ly. Filmore of N. Y., Johnson of Md. Bicknell, and White of Indiana.

On Rebal and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Mason of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry and Peck.

On Accounts. Messrs. Johnson of Va. Grant, McClure, Sheppard of N. C. and Johnson of Md.

On Expenditures of the Department of State. Messrs. Morris of Pa. Jackson of N. Y. Shepler, Yorke and Andrews.

On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury. Messrs. Allen of Vt. Sheffer, Aycraig, Gray, and Holsey.

On Expenditures of the War Department. Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, and Marvin.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department. Messrs. Broadhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

On Expenditures of the Postoffice Department. Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hawes, Gallup and Plumer.

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings. Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Menifee, Dunn and Ridgway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. The Montreal public has often heard of Henry Hughes, 1st or Royal Regiment, who possesses a receipt, said, to be of great efficacy in that dreadful disease hydrophobia.

Yesterday morning early, application was made by a Canadian and his wife named N. L. Eads, of Harrison county, to Miss Mary P. Burch, daughter of James Burch, of Pendleton. On the 14th inst., by the Rev. M. H. Hall Dr. Joseph Early to Miss Adelaide, daughter of James Rogers, Esq. of this county.

DIED. In Fayette county, on the 9th day of Sept. (inst.) Greenberry Spiers, son of Jeremiah Spiers, in the 15th year of his age.

Of Apoplexy. On Friday last, Mr. Francis De Cou, a native of New York, aged about 26 years.

In Jassamine county, on Sunday the 17th inst., Col. Thomas S. Smith, in the 58th year of his age.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 34, for 1837.

67, 11, 68, 61, 64, 12, 13, 30, 49, 53.

A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library, Lex. Ky.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business of a State, but not a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville 30th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

Good Bargains!

DESIROUS to close my business in Lexington, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine his stock—to such, advantageous terms will be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-keepers, House-keepers and others who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS,

Than at any other time. West of the Mountains. The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRANDIES, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT, it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time, or before, the terms of sale will be made known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as early as possible.

38-ttd BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

THE PURCHASERS

AT the Sale of TILMAN KEMPER, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or its equivalent, will be required of them in discharge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER, BENJ. KEMPER, Executors.

Sept. 20, 1837.—38-34*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

L. C. RANDALL, U. B. RANDALL, Agents.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by STOCKTON & WAGLEY, on Brush Creek, in Green county, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th of September. Notwithstanding every exertion was made by the hands to extinguish the flames and save the property—with the exception of the dwelling house, &c., nearly the whole premises were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on any part of the works.

September 16th, 1837.—38-tchS&W

An Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing, will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32-tf

ed, next day (he having a pilot of the coast on board) moored his vessel close in shore, to the north of the town, where the fort could not return his fire, (the houses intervening between him and fort,) and opened a sharp cannonading on that part of the town. The inhabitants immediately turned out and hauled a twenty-four pounder from the fort down on the beach, in front of his vessel, which soon made him slip his cable and set sail, when they went to the Alacran reef and there captured the schooner Abispa, that had been sent there by Loyd's agent at this port, to save the property of the British galliot "Little Penn," lately wrecked on that reef.

They have taken away the Abispa, with what cargo she had on board of the galliot. There is one of them (I believe the Invincible) still on the coast to windward cruising.

A Mexican brig, and likewise the English vessel of war, are hourly expected here.

SIoux INDIANS.—We see by our Western slips that twenty-six Indians, a Delegation from the Nedawakanton, Sisseton, Wahpeton and Wahpaakooton, tribes of Sioux, are on their way to Washington, accompanied by Maj. TALLAFERRO, U. S. Agent there.

The following are the names of the principal Chiefs: Big Thunder, Iron Cloud, the Wind that Sinks, Black Eagle, The Cat, The Standing Cloud, The Floater, The Gey Iron,

Tobacco leaves between the beds, &c. and a decoction of tobacco with pennyroyal branches about the room, are a sovereign remedy for bed bugs—and we are glad to learn that the foul weed tobacco can be used for to good a purpose.—Portland Ad.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Rev. Joseph Mitchell, Mr. Lewis S. Eads's son of Rev. M. L. Eads, of Harrison county, to Miss Mary P. Burch, daughter of James Burch, of Pendleton.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. M. H. Hall Dr. Joseph Early to Miss Adelaide, daughter of James Rogers, Esq. of this county.

DIED. In Fayette county, on the 9th day of Sept. (inst.) Greenberry Spiers, son of Jeremiah Spiers, in the 15th year of his age.

Of Apoplexy. On Friday last, Mr. Francis De Cou, a native of New York, aged about 26 years.

In Jassamine county, on Sunday the 17th inst., Col. Thomas S. Smith, in the 58th year of his age.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 34, for 1837.

67, 11, 68, 61, 64, 12, 13, 30, 49, 53.

A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library, Lex. Ky.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business of a State, but not a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville 30th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

Good Bargains!

DESIROUS to close my business in Lexington, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine his stock—to such, advantageous terms will be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-keepers, House-keepers and others who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS,

Than at any other time. West of the Mountains. The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRANDIES, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT, it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time, or before, the terms of sale will be made known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as early as possible.

38-ttd BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

THE PURCHASERS

AT the Sale of TILMAN KEMPER, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or its equivalent, will be required of them in discharge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER, BENJ. KEMPER, Executors.

Sept. 20, 1837.—38-34*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,

NO. 53, MAIN STREET,

THEIR new supplies of FALL AND

WINTER GOODS, consisting in part,

of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths,

Flannels, and Plaid Cloths for Overcoats,

Mohair, do do do do do do do do do

Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres,

Sattinets—striped, crossbarred and plain

Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia

Merinoes and Challis,

Calicoes and Gingham,

Muslin and Lace Collars,

Red and White Shawls,

Red and White Flannels,

Rice, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,

Rose's Kid and Walking Shoes,

Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,

Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

CARPETING,

A LARGE STOCK, and

HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the

present and approaching seasons; all of which

will be sold on as accommodating terms as they

can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are

invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C. & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

For Rent

I WISH to let the first and second

stories of that spacious WARE

HOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail

Road Depot. The whole would be let to one

tenant, or divided into four convenient Store

Rooms, to suit applicants on liberal terms.

A. O. NEWTON.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-

tween the undersigned, was this day dis-

solved by mutual consent. All those indebted

to the firm will please pay their accounts to

THOMAS RAINEY.

JOHN R. CLEARY,

THOS. RAINEY.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-3t

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

NO. 49, MAIN STREET,

Are now receiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods

Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms.

Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1m

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School on

Monday, September the 4th.

J. LOGUE.

August 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON

HAVING yielded to the solicitation of some

young gentlemen of this city, to devote

one or two hours each day in teaching them

the Languages, would be pleased to receive

some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full

class. Lexington, Aug. 24, 1837.—34-3m

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1837.—37-1m

ALL of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by

MONTGOMERY & CORNWALL.

200 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

50 cases of Boots—very heavy

VALUABLE AND TRIED

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

OF SARSAPARILLA:

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the

kind in use, and recommended by the

highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofu-

lous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutane-

ous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH:

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the

digestive organs, and a general restorative in

weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous

disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT:

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises,

Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM:

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative

of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines

kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. NEWTON,

Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in

Lexington, offers his professional Services

to his citizens and the farmers in its vicinity.

Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse,

next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-tf

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty

of employing mechanics to finish the State

House and other public buildings at Little

Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30

and 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that

purpose.

The carpentering work and the plastering

and rough casing will constitute the two prin-

cipal items of expense in completing the pub-

lic buildings. There is yet a portion of brick

work to be done, worth probably, three or four

thousand dollars. The buildings are to be

erected in the best order. A large portion yet

to be covered with tin. And the Square, three

hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed

with an iron paling or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the

necessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati,

and take them with him to Little Rock on his

return in the fall; at which time he expects

those who engage to do the work or any portion

of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to

be done, is the permanent seat of government

of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine

situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for

a good large city, and only wanting mechanics

to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south-

side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff

about 300 miles from the mouth of said

river, and is a point that can be reached by

steamboats the greater part of the year. It is

not only a high and handsome situation, but is

well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude

is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying,

that there will be erected within the next two

years, at the City of Little Rock, two large

banking establishments—one for the Bank of

the State of Arkansas, now commencing orga-

nizations, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

tions, and one other for the Bank of the

State of Arkansas, now commencing organiza-

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 21, 1837.

No. 38 Vol. 52.

Kentucky Gazette EXTRA.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THEO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
Not paid before the end of 6 mos. 2 00
within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-
fice.

ADVERTISING.

A square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50, twelve months
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the mails of the United States
from the 1st of January, 1838, (except
as herein after stated,) to the 30th of June,
1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky,
will be received at the department until the
10th day of October next, inclusive, to be de-
cided by the 21st day of said month.

On routes where the existing contracts have
been extended to the 30th June, 1838, the new
service (unless it be of a higher degree than
that now in operation) will be made to com-
mence on the 1st of July next. These cases
are specially noted under their respective
numbers.

KENTUCKY.

3201. From Maysville by Washing-
ton, May's Lick, Lower Blue Lick, Forest
Retreat, Millersburg, Paris, Harrods-
burg, and Moreland, to Lexington, 61
miles and back daily in four-horse post
coaches.

Leave Maysville daily at 2 p.m., ar-
rive at Lexington next day by 1 a.m.

Leave Lexington daily at 2 a.m., arrive
at Maysville same day by 1 p.m.

3202. From Lexington by Midway
to Frankfort, 28 miles and back daily in
rail-road cars.

Leave Lexington daily at 6 a.m., ar-
rive at Frankfort same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Frankfort daily at 6 p.m., ar-
rive at Lexington same day by 10 p.m.

3203. From Frankfort by Har-
dinsville, Clay Village, Shelbyville, Simp-
sonville, Long Run, and Middletown to
Louisville, 53 miles and back daily in
four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort daily at 11 a.m., ar-
rive at Louisville same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Louisville daily at 8 a.m., ar-
rive at Frankfort same day by 6 p.m.

3204. From Frankfort by Versailles
to Lexington, 34 miles and back three
times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive
at Lexington next days at 1 a.m.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at
Frankfort same days at 10 a.m.

Proposals will also be received for
the transportation of the mail on this route
daily in stages.

3205. From Frankfort by Great Cros-
sings, Georgetown, Newtown, and Cen-
treville to Paris, 35 miles and back three
times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday, at 6 a.m., arrive at
Georgetown same days by 10 a.m., and
at Paris same days by 2 p.m.

Leave Paris every Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday, at 6 a.m., arrive at
Georgetown same days by 10 a.m., and
at Frankfort by 2 p.m.

3206. From Frankfort by Lawrence-
burg and Salvisa to Harrodsburg, 31
miles and back three times a week in
four-horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday, at 6 a.m., arrive at
Harrodsburg same days by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 m., arrive
at Frankfort same days by 8 p.m.

3207. From Frankfort by Elk Horn,
Cedar Creek, and Severn Creek to Owen-
ton, 23 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Friday at 7 a.m.,
arrive at Owenton same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Owenton every Thursday at 7 a.m.,
arrive at Frankfort same day by 4 p.m.

3208. From Frankfort by Laputa,
Pleasureville, New Castle, Benevolence,
Bedford, Corn Creek, and Milton to Mad-
ison, Indiana, 53 miles and back, three
times a week in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at
New Castle same days by 12 m., and at
Madison by 8 p.m.

Leave Madison every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, at 4 a.m., arrive at
Frankfort same days by 8 p.m.

3209. From Frankfort by Laputa,
Christiansburg, Chesnut Grove, Ballard-
ville, and La Grange to Westport, 45
miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Wednesday at
4 a.m., arrive at Westport same day by
9 p.m.

Leave Westport every Thursday at 4 a.m.,
arrive at Frankfort same day by 9 p.m.

3210. From Lexington by Chilesburg,
Colbyville, Winchester, Mount Sterling,
and Flatcreek to Owingsville, 50 miles
and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at
Owingsville same days by 6 p.m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive
at Lexington same days by 6 p.m.

3211. From Lexington by Nicholas-
ville, Shawnee Run, Harrodsburg, Per-
ryville, Lebanon, Haysville, Allenton,
Cambellsville, Greensburg, Monroe, and
Blue Spring Grove to Glasgow, 124 miles
and back, three times a week in four-
horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday, at 3 a.m., arrive at
Harrodsburg same days by 12 m., and at
Glasgow next days by 9 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday, at 3 a.m., arrive at
Harrodsburg next days by 11 a.m., and at
Lexington by 8 p.m.

3212. From Lexington by Donnersaile,
Georgetown, Big Eagle, Williamstown,
Dry Ridge, Crittenden, Gains' Cross
Roads, New Lancaster, Florence, Dry
Creek, and Covington to Cincinnati, O.,
84 miles and back daily in four-horse
post coaches.

Leave Cincinnati daily at 10 a.m., ar-
rive at Lexington next day by 5 a.m.

Leave Lexington daily at 9 a.m., arrive
at Cincinnati next day by 7 a.m.

3213. From Lexington by Nicholas-
ville, Burnt Tavern, Lancaster, Stanford,
Walnut Flat, Crab Orchard, Mount Ver-
non, London, Lynn Camp, Barboursville,
Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap,
Tenn., Tazewell, Sycamore, and Thorn Hill
to Bean's Station, 166 miles and back
three times a week in four-horse
post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday, at 3 a.m., arrive at
London next days by 9 a.m., and at Bean's
station Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday
by 8 p.m.

Leave Bean's Station every Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive
at London next days by 8 p.m., and at
Lexington Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday
by 10 p.m.

3214. From Lexington by Athens (Fox-
town) and Richmond to London, 73 miles
and back three times a week in four-
horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 3 a.m., arrive at
London same days by 10 p.m.

Leave London every Wednesday, Fri-
day, and Sunday at 3 a.m., arrive at Lex-
ington same days by 10 p.m.

3215. From Lexington to Keene, 9
miles and back once a week.

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 8 a.m.,
arrive at Keene same day by 12 noon.

Leave Keene every Saturday at 1 p.m.,
arrive at Lexington same day by 5 p.m.

3216. From Lexington by Centreville
and Broadwell to Cynthia, 27 miles and
back once a week.

Leave Lexington every Monday at 7 a.m.,
arrive at Cynthia same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Cynthia every Tuesday at 7 a.m.,
arrive at Lexington same day by 4 p.m.

3217. From Georgetown by Marion,
Leesburgh, and Broadwell to Cynthia, 20
miles and back three times a week in
stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at
Cynthia same days by 11 a.m.

Leave Cynthia every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at
Georgetown same days by 7 p.m.

3218. From Georgetown by Great Cros-
sings, Stamping Ground, Owens, Long
Lick, Haydon's, Owenton, New Liberty,
Big Lick, Beech Park, and Warsaw to
Ghent, 57 miles and back once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday at 11 a.m.,
arrive at Ghent next day by 7 p.m.

Leave Ghent every Sunday at 5 a.m.,
arrive at Georgetown next day by 1 p.m.

3219. From Paris by North Middle-
town, Flat Rock, Sharpsburg, and Bald
Eagle to Owingsville, 35 miles and back
twice a week.

Leave Paris every Wednesday and
Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Owingsville
same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday and
Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Paris same
days by 5 p.m.

3220. From Mount Sterling by Peeled
Oak, Olympian Springs, Gill's Mill, Mor-
gan, West Liberty, and Burning Springs
to Prestonsburg, 89 miles and back once
a week, to return by Burning Springs and
Hazel Green to Mount Sterling.

Leave Mount Sterling every Monday
at 3 p.m., arrive at Prestonsburg every
Wednesday by 6 p.m.

Leave Prestonsburg every Thursday at
5 a.m., arrive at Mount Sterling every
Saturday by 8 a.m.

3221. From Mount Sterling by Red
River Iron Works, Irvine, Cra-
trick Salt Works, and Grapevine, to Per-
ry C. H., 103 miles and back once a
week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Friday
at 3 p.m., arrive at Perry C. H. every
Monday by 6 p.m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at
6 a.m., arrive at Mount Sterling every
Friday by 8 a.m.

3222. From Maysville by Dover, Min-
erva, Germantown, Power's Roads,
Falmouth, Grassy Creek, and Fishburg,
to Gaines' Roads, 69 miles and back,
twice a week.

Leave Maysville every Sunday and
Tuesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Gaines' Roads
next days by 6 p.m.

at 3 p.m., arrive at Perry C. H. every
Monday by 6 p.m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at
6 a.m., arrive at Mount Sterling every
Friday by 8 a.m.

3223. From Mount Sterling by Aaron's
Run to North Middletown, 12 miles and
back once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday
at 9 a.m., arrive at North Middletown
same day by 1 p.m.

Leave North Middletown every Satur-
day at 2 p.m., arrive at Mount Sterling
same days by 6 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st Ju-
ly, 1838.

3224. From Owingsville by Rice's
Cross Roads, Licking, Triplett, Little
Sandy, Logan, and Clinton Furnace to
Catlettsburg, 77 miles and back once a
week.

Leave Owingsville every Friday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Catlettsburg next day by 5 p.m.

Leave Catlettsburg every Wednesday
at 6 a.m., arrive at Owingsville next day
by 5 p.m.

3225. From Owingsville by State,
Sherburne's Mills, Hillsboro', Poplar
Plains, Flemingsburg, Mount Carmel,
Mill Creek, and North Fork to Washing-
ton, 49 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Owingsville every Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a.m., arrive
at Washington same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a.m., arrive
at Owingsville same days by 8 p.m.

Leave Sherburne's Mills every Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday, after the
arrival of the mail from Owingsville, say
at 8 a.m., arrive at Flemingsburg in time
to connect with the mail for Washington,
say by 1 p.m.

Leave Flemingsburg every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, after the arrival
of the mail from Washington, say at 10
a.m., arrive at Sherburne's Mills same
days in time to connect with the mail for
Owingsville, say by 4 p.m.

3226. From West Liberty by Blaine
to Louisa, 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave West Liberty every Friday at
1 p.m., arrive at Louisa next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Louisa every Thursday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at West Liberty next day by 12 noon.

Service is to commence on the 1st Ju-
ly, 1838.

3227. From Prestonsburg by Martin-
dale to Perry C. H., 50 miles and back
once a week.

Leave Prestonsburg every Thursday at 1 p.m.,
arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Wednesday
at 6 a.m., arrive at Prestonsburg next day
by 12 noon.

3228. From Catlettsburg by Canter-
bury, Louisa, George Creek, Paint Creek,
Prestonsburg, and Lanesville, to Piketon,
94 miles and back once a week.

Leave Catlettsburg every Wednesday
at 6 a.m., arrive at Prestonsburg next day
by 5 p.m., and at Piketon every Friday
by 10 a.m.

Leave Piketon every Friday at 12 noon,
arrive at Prestonsburg same day
by 6 p.m., and at Catlettsburg every Sun-
day by 5 p.m.

3229. From Catlettsburg by Amadeus,
Greenup C. H., Tygart's Creek, Kinico-
nick, Rockport, Vanceburg, Clarksburg,
Poplar Flat, Cabin Creek, and Williams-
burg, to Maysville, 85 miles and back
once a week.

Leave Catlettsburg every Tuesday at
5 a.m., arrive at Maysville next day by
8 p.m.

Leave Maysville every Thursday at
5 a.m., arrive at Catlettsburg next day
by 8 p.m.

3230. From Little Sandy by Oldtown,
Trimble's Iron Works, and Greenup C.
H., to French Grant, Ohio, 25 miles and
back once a week.

Leave Little Sandy every Wednesday
at 6 a.m., arrive at French Grant same
day by 6 p.m.

Leave French Grant every Wednesday
at 4 p.m., arrive at Little Sandy next
day by 10 a.m.

3231. From Poplar Flat to Concord, 6
miles and back, once a week.

Leave Poplar Flat every Wednesday
at 8 a.m., arrive at Concord same day
by 10 a.m.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at
11 a.m., arrive at Poplar Flat same day
by 1 p.m.

3232. From Maysville by Dover, Min-
erva, Germantown, Power's Roads,
Falmouth, Grassy Creek, and Fishburg,
to Gaines' Roads, 69 miles and back,
twice a week.

Leave Maysville every Sunday and
Tuesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Gaines' Roads
next days by 6 p.m.

Leave Gaines' Roads every Wed-
nesday and Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at
Maysville next days by 6 p.m.

3233. From Cynthia by Claysville,
Kentontown, Shannon and Murphysville
to Washington, 40 miles and back once
a week.

Leave Cynthia every Tuesday at 9 a.m.,
arrive at Washington next day by 8 a.m.

Leave Washington every Monday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Cynthia next day by 7 a.m.

3234. From Cynthia by Forest Re-
treat, Carlisle, Moorefield, and Carter's
Store, to Sharpsburg, and back three
times a week between Cynthia and
Carlisle, 18 miles, and once a week be-
tween Carlisle and Sharpsburg, 12 miles.

Leave Cynthia every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m., arrive
at Carlisle same days by 1 p.m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, at 4 a.m., arrive at
Cynthia same days by 8 a.m.

Leave Sharpsburg every Friday at 9 a.m.,
arrive at Carlisle same day by 1 p.m.

3235. From Cynthia by Travellers'
Rest, Falmouth, Flour Creek, Grant's
Lick, Alexandria, Cold Spring, and New-
port to Cincinnati, Ohio, 61 miles and
back three times a week.

Leave Cynthia every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 12 noon, arrive at
Cincinnati next days by 5 p.m.

Leave Cincinnati every Sunday, Tues-
day and Thursday, at 6 a.m., arrive at
Cynthia next days by 11 a.m.

3236. From Cynthia by Colemans-
ville to Williamstown, 26 miles and back
once a week.

Leave Cynthia every Saturday at
12 noon, arrive at Williamstown every
Friday at 4 a.m., arrive at Cynthia next
day by 12 noon.

3237. From Cynthia by Ruddle's
Mills, Paris, Clintonville, Winche-
r and Boonesboro' to Richmond, 53 miles
and back once a week.

Leave Cynthia every Thursday at
8 a.m., arrive at Richmond next day by 2 p.m.

Leave Richmond every Saturday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Cynthia next day by 12 noon.

3238. From Claysville by Milford,
and Powersville to Augusta, 24 miles and
back once a week.

Leave Claysville every Wednesday at
6 a.m., arrive at Augusta same day by 1 p.m.

Leave Augusta every Thursday at 8 a.m.,
arrive at Claysville same day by 3 p.m.

3239. From Falmouth to Neville, O.,
12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Falmouth every Wednesday at
6 a.m., arrive at Neville same day by 10 a.m.

Leave Neville every Wednesday at 11 a.m.,
arrive at Falmouth same day by 3 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st Ju-
ly, 1838.

3240. From Gaines' Cross Roads by
Verona, South Fork, Big Bone, Conner's
Castleman, New Liberty, New Castle,
Ballardsville, and Floydsburg, to Mid-
dletown, 80 miles and back once a week.

Leave Gaines' Cross Roads every
Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Middletown
every Saturday by 5 p.m.

Leave Middletown every Sunday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Gaines' Cross Roads every
Tuesday by 11 a.m.

3241. From Barry by Visalia, Alexan-
dria, Carthage, and Plagg Springs, to
Point Pleasant, 23 miles and back once a
week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at
10 a.m., arrive at Point Pleasant same
day by 2 p.m., and return to Alexandria
same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Alexandria every Thursday at
10 a.m., arrive at Barry same day by 2 p.m.,
and return to Alexandria same day by 6 p.m.

3242. From New Port by Cincinnati,
Ohio, and Covington, Ky., to Newport,
equal to 3 miles daily.

Leave New Port daily at 7 a.m., ar-
rive at Newport same day by 9 a.m.

3243. From Cincinnati, O., by Rising
Sun, Ia., Ghent, Ky., Vevay, Ia., and
Madison, to Louisville, Ky., 132 miles
in steamboats; the mail to be delivered
daily at Cincinnati, Madison, and Louis-
ville, and every other day at Rising Sun,
Ghent, and Vevay.

Leave Cincinnati daily at 10 a.m., ar-
rive at Louisville next day by 7 a.m.

Leave Louisville daily at 10 a.m., ar-
rive at Cincinnati next day by 7 a.m.

3244. From Cincinnati, O., by Flo-
rence, Ky., and Burlington, to Laurence-
burg, Ia., 30 miles and back three times
a week in stages.

Leave Cincinnati every Monday Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at
Laurenceburg same days by 5 p.m.

Leave Laurenceburg every Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m., ar-
rive at Cincinnati same days by 5 p.m.

3245. From Covington by Barry and

Taylor's Mills, to Mullen's, 15 miles
and back once a week.

Leave Covington every Saturday at 9 a.m.,
arrive at Mullen's same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Mullen's every Saturday at 3 p.m.,
arrive at Covington on same day by 8 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st Ju-
ly, 1838.

3246. From Florence by Union, to
Gaines' Cross Roads, 12 miles and back
once a week.

Leave Florence every Saturday at 7 a.m.,
arrive at Gaines' Cross Roads same
day by 11 a.m.

Leave Gaines' Cross Roads every Satur-
day at 12 m., arrive at Florence same
day by 4 p.m.

3247. From Burlington by Francis-
ville, Corneliussville, Petersburg, Aurora,
Ia., Landing, and Rising Sun, to South
Fork Big Bone, Ky., 38 miles and back
once a week.

Leave Burlington every Wednesday at
10 a.m., arrive at South Fork Big Bone
same day by 7 p.m.

Leave South Fork Big Bone every
Thursday at 5 a.m., arrive at Burlington
same day by 2 p.m.

3248. From Ghent to Vevay, Ia., 1
mile and back 6 times a week in a small
boat.

Leave Ghent every day except Sun-
day at 7 a.m., arrive at Vevay same day
by 8 a.m.

Leave Vevay every day except Sun-
day at 7 a.m., arrive at Ghent same day
by 7 a.m.

3249. From Newcastle, by Brent's
and Port William, to Ghent, 27 miles
and back three times a week.

Leave Newcastle every Monday, Wed-
nesday, and Friday at 4 p.m., arrive at
Ghent same days by 9 p.m.

Leave Ghent every Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday at 4 a.m., arrive at
Newcastle same days by 12 noon.

3250. From Newcastle by Bayard, to
Shelbyville, 16 miles and back 3 times
a week.

Leave Newcastle every Tuesday,
Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m., arrive
at Shelbyville same days by 6 p.m.

Leave Shelbyville every Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m., arrive
at Newcastle same days by 12 noon.

3251. From Newcastle to Port Royal,
11 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newcastle every Saturday at 6 a.m.,
arrive at Port Royal same day by 12 noon.

Leave Port Royal every Saturday at 2 p.m.,
arrive at Newcastle same day by 6 p.m.

Service is to commence on the 1st July
1838.

3252. From Shelbyville, by Taylors-
ville, Bloomfield, Bardstown, Boston, E-
lizabethtown, Big Spring, and Lawson-
ville, to Harrodsburg, 100 miles and back
twice a week in stages. One of the
weekly trips to be performed by the way
of Big Spring, and the other by the way
of Lawsonville.

Leave Shelbyville every Sunday and
Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Har-
rodsburg every Tuesday and Friday by 11 a.m.

3253. From Shelbyville to Mount E-
den, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Shelbyville every Monday at 7 a.m.,
arrive at Mount

[Continued from First Page.]

a m, arrive at Manchester next day by 8 p m.
Leave Manchester every Saturday at 5 p m, arrive at Richmond every Monday by 5 p m.
3263. From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt Works and Mount Vernon, to Somerset 55 miles and back once a week.
Leave Richmond every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Somerset next day by 12 noon.
Leave Somerset every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Richmond next day by 8 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3264. From Perry C. H. to Manchester, 40 miles and back once a week.
Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 12 noon, arrive at Manchester next day by 3 p m.
Leave Manchester every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 7 p m.
3265. From Perry C. H. by Carr's Fork, Brashiersville, Poor Fork, Turkey Cove and Stone Gap, to Estillville, Va., 75 miles and back once a week.
Leave Perry C. H. every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Estillville next day by 6 p m.
Leave Estillville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 6 p m.
3266. From London by Diana to Manchester, 21 miles and back twice a week.
Leave London every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Manchester same days by 3 p m.
Leave Manchester every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at London same days by 3 p m.
3267. From London by Whitley C. H. and Clear Fork to Jacksonboro', Tenn., 63 miles and back once a week.
Leave London every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonboro' next day by 5 p m.
Leave Jacksonboro' every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at London next day by 5 p m.
3268. From Cumberland Ford by Harlan C. H. to Jonesville, Va., 51 miles and back once a week.
Leave Cumberland Ford every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Jonesville next day by 11 a m.
Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Cumberland Ford next day by 6 p m.
3269. From Somerset by Faris Coal Mines and Mouth of Laurel to Rockholts, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Somerset every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rockholts next day by 11 a m.
Leave Rockholts every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Somerset next day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3270. From Monticello by Jellico and Whitley c. h. to Barboursville and back, once a week, 74 miles.
Leave Monticello every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Barboursville next day by 6 p m.
Leave Barboursville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Monticello next day by 6 p m.
3271. From Monticello by Van Winkles to Jamestown, Tennessee, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m.
Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3272. From Jamestown by Creelsburg to Burkesville, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Burkesville same day by 3 p m.
Leave Burkesville every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 4 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3273. From Burkesville by Hanover, Kettle Creek, Mouth of Obed River, Salina, Tenn., Butler's and Meigsville to Gainesboro', 50 miles and back once a week.
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Gainesboro' next day by 11 a m.
Leave Gainesboro' every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Burkesville next day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3274. From Columbia by Creelsburg and Seventy-six to Elliott's Cross Roads, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads same day by 9 p m.
Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p m.
3275. From Columbia by Breedings, Burkesville and Paoli to Elliott's Cross Roads, 52 miles and back, once a week, return by Crocus creek.
Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads next day by 12 noon.
Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Columbia next day by 7 p m.
3276. From Columbia by Nuttsville to Liberty, 29 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Liberty same day by 4 p m.
Leave Liberty every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m.
3277. From Bardstown by Loretto to Lebanon, and return by Raywick, Rolling Fork, and New Haven to Bardstown, equal to 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bardstown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lebanon next day by 12 noon.
Leave Lebanon every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Bardstown next day by 8 p m.
3278. From High Grove by Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin to Harrodsburg, 36 miles and back once a week.
Leave High Grove every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 7 p m.
Leave Harrodsburg every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at High Grove same day by 6 p m.
3279. From Elizabethtown by Hodgenville, Sumnersville, Greensburg, and Haskinsville, to Columbia, 58 miles and back, twice a week in stages.
Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 9 p m.
Leave Columbia every Monday and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown same days by 9 p m.
3280. From Elizabethtown by Stevensburg, Litchfield Morgantown, and Berry's Lick, to Russellville, 90 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elizabethtown every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Russellville every Saturday by 8 p m.
Leave Russellville every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown every Thursday by 12 noon.
3281. From Elizabethtown by Howells Springs, Little York, Brandenburg, and Boonsport to Fredonia, Indiana, 55 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elizabethtown every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Fredonia next day by 12 noon.
Leave Fredonia every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 7 p m.
3282. From Munfordsville by Horsewell, Glasgow, Merry Oaks, and Cool Spring, to Bowling Green, 51 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.
Leave Munfordsville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Glasgow same day by 12 noon, and at Bowling Green same days by 7 p m.
Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Glasgow same days by 12 noon, and at Munfordsville by 7 p m.
3283. From Greensburg by Etna Fountain, Powder Mills, Glenn Brook, Munfordsville, and Millersburg to Litchfield, 60 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greensburg every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Litchfield next day by 5 p m.
Leave Litchfield every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensburg next day by 5 p m.
3284. From Monroe by Horsewell and Prewett's Knob, to Three Forks, 22 miles and back once a week.
Leave Monroe every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Three Forks same day by 12 noon.
Leave Three Forks every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Monroe same day by 8 p m.
3285. From Glasgow by Lewis, Scottsville, Belvidere, Te., Gallatin, and Hendersonville to Nashville, 83 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.
Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Nashville next days by 5 p m.
Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.
3286. From Glasgow by Pace's, Edmont, and Marrow Bone, to Burkesville, 40 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Glasgow every Monday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Burkesville next days by 8 p m.
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.
3287. From Glasgow by Rocky Hill, Ferguson's Store, Peter's Creek, Tompkinsville, and Centre Point, to Marrow Bone, and return by way of Tompkinsville, Hughes's, Peter's Creek, and Rocky Hill to Glasgow, equal to 58 miles and back once a week.
Leave Glasgow every Monday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Marrow Bone next day by 5 p m.
Leave Marrow Bone every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Glasgow next day by 12 noon.
3288. From Tompkinsville by Lourey's Store and Dunn's Cross Roads, Te., to Gallatin, 45 miles and back once a week.
Leave Tompkinsville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m.
Leave Gallatin every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3289. From Tompkinsville by John Meadows, on the east fork of Barren river, John Meadows's on Salt Lick of Barren river, and Cooper's, to Gallatin, Te., 45 miles and back once a week.
Leave Tompkinsville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m.
Leave Gallatin every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3290. From Scottsville by Carpenter's Mills, Hickory Flat, Franklin, and Hague to Russellville, 44 miles and back once a week.
Leave Scottsville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Russellville same day by 9 p m.
Leave Russellville every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Scottsville same day by 9 p m.
3291. From Scottsville by Allen's

Springs, to Bowling Green, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Scottsville every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Bowling Green same day by 4 p m.
Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Scottsville same day by 4 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3292. From Bowling Green, by Franklin, McCreary's, Te., Mulloy's Tyree Springs, Mansker's Creek, and Pleasant Hill to Nashville, 60 miles and back daily in four-horse post coaches.
Leave Bowling Green daily at 4 a m, arrive at Nashville same day by 7 p m.
Leave Nashville daily at 6 a m, arrive at Bowling Green same day by 9 p m.
Separate proposals are invited to carry this mail at the rate of not less than four miles per hour running time, and for any greater speed that may be offered in vehicles constructed according to a model to be prescribed by the department, in which the mails shall be secured under lock and key, with the privilege of carrying three passengers only, in seats made for the purpose on the outside.
3293. From Bowling Green by South Union, Russellville, Adairsville, and Springfield, Te., to Nashville, 78 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.
Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Russellville same days by 10 a m, and at Nashville same days by 10 p m.
Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Russellville same days by 2 p m, and at Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 10 p m.
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail daily between Bowling Green and Russellville, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.
3294. From Bowling Green by Locust Forest, Morgantown, Hartford Panthers Creek, and Owensboro', to Rockport, Indiana, 84 miles and back once a week.
Leave Bowling Green every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Rockport every Friday by 12 noon.
Leave Rockport every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Bowling Green every Sunday by 3 p m.
3295. From Dripping Spring by Camelon Springs, Brownsville, Litchfield, Hudsonville, Hardinsburg, and Stevensport to Rome, Indiana, 72 miles and back once a week.
Leave Dripping Spring every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Rome next day by 6 p m.
Leave Rome every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Dripping Spring next day by 6 p m.
3296. From Hardinsburg by Planter's Hall, Green's Mount Pleasant, Hartford, Lewisburg, Greenville and McKinney's Mills to Hopkinsville and back once a week, 95 miles.
Leave Hardinsburg every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville every Tuesday by 1 p m.
Leave Hopkinsville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Hardinsburg every Friday by 8 p m.
3297. From Cloverport by Greene's, Caneyville and Rough Creek Falls to Brownsville, 57 miles and back once a week.
Leave Cloverport every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Brownsville next day by 6 p m.
Leave Brownsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3298. From Cloverport by Haynesville, Taylor's Mills, Pleasant Grove and Hartford to Worthington, 51 miles and back once a week.
Leave Cloverport every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Worthington next day by 12 noon.
Leave Worthington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3299. From Hawesville to Nottsville, 20 miles and back once a week.
Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Nottsville same day by 11 a m.
Leave Nottsville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Hawesville same day by 7 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3300. From Hawesville to Viles, 15 miles and back once a week.
Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Viles same day by 12 noon.
Leave Viles every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Hawesville same day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3301. From Hartford to Peyton's, 15 miles and back once a week.
Leave Hartford every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Peyton's same day by 12 noon.
Leave Peyton's every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3302. From Greenville, by Mill Port, Bremen, Worthington, Runsey and Long Falls Creek to Owensboro' 55 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greenville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Owensboro, next day by 9 a m.
Leave Owensboro' every Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Greenville next day by 7 p m.
3303. From Greenville to Elkton, 21 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greenville every Monday at 6

a m, arrive at Elkton same day by 5 p m.
Leave Elkton every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m.
3304. From Russellville by Allensville, Haden'sville and Graysville to Clarksville, Tenn., 35 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.
Leave Russellville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Clarksville same days by 8 p m.
Leave Clarksville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Russellville same days by 2 p m.
3305. From Russellville by Elkton, Hopkinsville, Oakland, Princeton, Fredonia, Midway and Salem to Smithland, 101 miles and back three times a week in four-horse post coaches.
Leave Russellville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same days by 7 p m, and at Smithland next days by 9 p m.
Leave Smithland every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 6 a m, and at Russellville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by 2 p m.
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail daily between Russellville and Hopkinsville, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.
3306. From Russellville, by Greenville, McNary's, Madisonville, Providence, Carlo, Bordley, and Sulphur Springs, to Morganfield, 97 miles and back twice a week in stages. One of the weekly trips to be performed by way of Providence and Bordley, and one by way of Carlo and Sulphur Springs.
Leave Russellville every Monday and Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Morganfield every Wednesday and Sunday by 9 p m.
Leave Morganfield every Tuesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Russellville every Thursday and Tuesday by 10 a m.
3307. From Elkton, by Pembroke and Trenton, to Graysville, 22 miles and back once a week; also from Elkton to Trenton, 10 miles and back once a week.
Leave Elkton every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Graysville same day by 11 a m.
Leave Graysville every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Elkton same day by 7 p m.
Additional mail between Elkton and Trenton:
Leave Elkton every Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Trenton same day by 1 p m.
Leave Trenton every Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Elkton same day by 4 p m.
3308. From Elkton, by Hopper's Tan Yard, Fruit Hill, Harrison's Tan Yard, and Clark's, to Madisonville, 51 miles and back once a week.
Leave Elkton every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville next day by 8 a m.
Leave Madisonville every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Elkton next day by 5 p m.
3309. From Hopkinsville, by Oak Grove, Clarksville, Te., Fredonia, Mount Henry, and Lowe's to Nashville, 70 miles and back three times a week in four horse post coaches.
Leave Hopkinsville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Nashville same days by 12 night.
Leave Nashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same days by 7 p m.
3310. From Hopkinsville, by Mantua, Lafayette, and Green Tree Grove, Te., to Dover, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Hopkinsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Dover same day by 5 p m.
Leave Dover every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same day by 5 p m.
3311. From Hopkinsville, by New Design, Cadiz, Catton, and Penticost, to Wadesboro', 49 miles and back three times a week in stages.
Leave Hopkinsville every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 2 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same days by 10 p m.
Leave Wadesboro' every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 2 a m, arrive at Hopkinsville same days by 10 p m.
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail, daily, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.
3312. From Hopkinsville, by William's to Madisonville, 34 miles and back once a week.
Leave Hopkinsville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville next day by 8 a m.
Leave Madisonville every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 1 p m.
3313. From Princeton to Eddyville, 12 miles and back three times a week in stages.
Leave Princeton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Eddyville same days by 11 a m.
Leave Eddyville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Princeton same days by 6 p m.
3314. From Princeton, by White's Mills and McGary's, to Madisonville, 28 miles and back once a week.
Leave Princeton every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville same day by 5 p m.
Leave Madisonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Princeton same day by 5 p m.
3315. From Princeton to Cadiz, 20 miles and back once a week.
Leave Princeton every Wednesday at 19 a m, arrive at Cadiz same day by 6 p m.
Leave Cadiz every Tuesday at 10 a m, arrive at Princeton same day by 6 p m.
3316. From Eddyville, by Collier's Mills, Wadesboro', Williston, Chitten-

den, and McGowan's Te., to Paris, 60 miles and back once a week.
Leave Eddyville every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Paris next day by 2 p m.
Leave Paris every Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Eddyville next day by 2 p m.
3317. From Fredonia by Willow Grove, Camp Creek, and Cypress to Morganfield, 39 miles and back once a week.
Leave Fredonia every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Morganfield same day by 6 p m.
Leave Morganfield every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Fredonia same day by 4 p m.
3318. From Fredonia by Cross Keys and Patton's Retreat to Equality, Ill., 46 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Fredonia every Sunday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Equality same days by 9 p m.
Leave Equality every Monday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Fredonia same days by 9 p m.
3319. From Salem by Berry's Ferry to Golconda, Ill., 16 miles and back once a week.
Leave Salem every Wednesday at 10 a m, arrive at Golconda same day by 2 p m.
Leave Golconda every Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Salem same day by 7 p m.
3320. From Smithland by Wythe to Wadesboro', 33 miles and back once a week.
Leave Smithland every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same day by 6 p m.
Leave Wadesboro' every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Smithland same day by 6 p m.
3321. From Smithland by Paducah, Wilmington, and Humphrey's Creek to Caledonia, Ill., and back three times a week between Smithland and Paducah 15 miles, and once a week the residue of the route, 36 miles.
Leave Smithland every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Paducah same days by 10 a m.
Leave Paducah every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 12 noon, arrive at Smithland same days by 5 p m.
Leave Paducah every Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Caledonia next day by 3 p m.
Leave Caledonia every Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Paducah next day by 3 p m.
3322. From Wadesboro' by Bremen, Mayfield, Dublin, and Clinton to Columbus, 55 miles and back three times a week in stages.
Leave Wadesboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Columbus same days by 10 p m.
Leave Columbus every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same days by 10 p m.
Proposals are invited for the transportation of the mail, daily, when navigation in the Ohio river is obstructed by ice.
3323. From Wadesboro' by Belgrade and Humility to Mouth of Sandy, 27 miles and back once a week.
Leave Wadesboro' every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m.
Leave Mouth of Sandy every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wadesboro' same day by 6 p m.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3324. From Mayfield by Connersville, Felician, Arlington, Morrisville, and Moscow to Mill's Point, 46 miles and back once a week.
Leave Mayfield every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mill's Point next day by 12 noon.
Leave Mill's Point every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mayfield next day by 12 noon.
3325. From Paducah by Lovelaceville, Wilson's Creek, Pleasant Hill, Enkers Mills, Marion, Tenn., Naples, Ky., Pleasant View, Tenn., to Paris 74 miles and back once a week.
Leave Paducah every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Paris every Wednesday by 12 noon.
Leave Paris every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Paducah every Saturday by 6 p m.
3326. From Columbus by Clinton and Felician to Paris, Tenn., 61 miles and back once a week.
Leave Columbus every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Paris next day by 6 p m.
Leave Paris every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Columbus next day by 6 p m.
3327. From Columbus to Mill's Point 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Columbus every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mill's Point same day by 8 p m.
Leave Mill's Point every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Columbus same days by 12 noon.
Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.
3327. From Felician by Dukeson, Tenn., and Harmony to Dresden, 23 miles and back once a week.
Leave Felician every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Dresden same day by 6 a m.
Leave Dresden every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Felician same day by 3 p m.
NOTES.
1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.
2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:
"The undersigned hereby guaranty that if this bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of March next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."
Dated _____ 1837."
This should be accompanied by the certificate of a Postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guaranties are men of property, and able to meet their guaranty.
3. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will insert in each bid, if any increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.
4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow seven minutes to each post office for opening and closing mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post office; but the Postmaster General may extend the time on allowing like extension to the contractors.
5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed,

when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.
6. He may discontinue, or curtail the service, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.
7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeit of the pay of the trip, whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule of time as to lose connection with a depending mail.
8. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.
9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.
10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall, in the conveyance of passengers, give preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.
11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.
12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give, or to perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.
13. On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or cars, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no disposition of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.
14. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals in the State of _____," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.
AMOS KENDALL.
Post Office Department,
June 6, 1837.
APPENDIX.
Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices, at a sum to be named, and subject to the condition of not exceeding the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands in KENTUCKY.
Bradfordville to be supplied from Lebanon, 8 miles and back once a week.
Currey's to be supplied from Wilcoxville, 5 miles and back once a week.
Grass Hill to be supplied from Ghent, 6 miles and back once a week.
Higbee's Store to be supplied from Keene, 7 miles and back once a week.
Keyburg to be supplied from Marcus, Te., 4 miles and back once a week.
Martinville to be supplied from Allen's Springs, 6 miles and back once a week.
McGee's Mills to be supplied from Taylorsville, 6 miles and back once a week.
Miller's Mills to be supplied from Oak Grove, 7 miles and back once a week.
Reynoldsboro' to be supplied from Bradfordville, 12 miles and back once a week.
Salonia to be supplied from Lebanon, 15 miles and back once a week.
Terre Salis to be supplied from Manchester, 6 miles and back once a week.
Wilsonville to be supplied from Shelbyville, 12 miles and back once a week.
TO THE AFFLICTED.
WM. ADAIR'S
UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT
TRUSS.
THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Rupture, or what is commonly called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.
George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. Isiah Plummer, do. do.
John Moore, do. do. do. do.
A. Symes, Nicholas county, Cynthiana.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayville, Ky.
Jas. Inlow 63 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county.
William Willoughby, do. do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mrs. Funi's black boy, Fayette county.
Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky.
Mollett's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
Cahill's son, Mason county.
The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.
Letters addressed to me at *Shenene Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky.*, post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.
WM. ADAIR.
June 17, 1837—25-1y.
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 28 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthouse, on the Court's road, (Main Cross Street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable; consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c. all of brick, and new; a good Stable, Corn-crib, &c.; within 15 feet of the house is a Well of never failing water, with a Pump, if it is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the balance in two or more lots as desired. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.
JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12-4f
(Intelligencer insert it)